

The Weekly True Democrat.

VOL. 3.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907.

NO. 34.

Good Government; Honesty in Public Office; Equal Justice to All--Special Privileges to None.

QUEER HIDING PLACES FOR FORTUNES.

Resort to Many Strange Devices to Safeguard.

Misers, as a rule, have no faith in banks, and thieves, when they have stolen money or realized on the proceeds of a good haul, dare not trust their wealth in a bank or trust company. Thus it has come about that misers and rogues of all descriptions resort to many strange devices to safeguard their wealth and seek out places that they sweetly imagine will never be found by prying fingers.

A noted miser in Manchester, England, who died recently, had half a dozen places to conceal his wealth. He kept it in the form of bank notes or securities, which could easily be realized on. This fellow lived in a dirty, tumble-down house, and when he was seen on the streets his soiled rags of clothing excited great compassion. In the lining of that ragged coat of his, however, he always carried several thousand dollars in the shape of British government bonds. Under a plank in his one room was found 100 gold guineas, making all told \$600 in gold. The gold pieces were all wrapped up in dirty rags, so as not to jingle.

In Rheims, France, a notorious beggar and miser kept great sums snugly hidden away in his old battered high hat. In Berlin a German specimen of the miser was sent to the city poorhouse and he was so ragged and filthy that the authorities at once gave a hot bath to him and proceeded to furnish him with clean, if worn, clothing. He took it all, but when they wanted to give him decent shoes he insisted on wearing the battered old slippers he had worn for many years. Finally they forced him to wear the shoes but they found that now he kept the slippers in his bosom and a search showed nearly \$5,000 in notes secreted in them.

The New York Police records contain many singular tricks for concealing stolen money. The most curious was found in connection with a servant girl who worked for a well-to-do shopkeeper. She was often left in charge of the small shop while the proprietor went out on other business. One day she disappeared and the sayings of her employer went along with her, so the police thought \$5,000 was the amount of money missing and it was all in bills of big denominations. After two weeks' hard search the detectives found the girl, but no trace of the money. Her rooms were searched thoroughly, and the girl was carefully gone over by the matron at the police station, where she was taken at once. Nothing was found, and although a search was repeatedly made both of the girl and her room and all the places she could be traced to, no money was recovered.

Finally, after the girl had been arrested several times, and searched by the matron, she taunted that lady with her lack of success. Whereupon the matron lost her temper, and, to tell the truth, did something which made her liable to lose her job. She slapped the suspected thief, and the two women got into a regular hair-pulling match. The suspected thief had a splendid suit of hair, and lo, and behold! bank notes fell out of her hair. Five thousand dollars worth of bank notes were lying on the desk when the matron got through exploring that wonderful suit of hair. The girl had simply dressed her hair, putting the bank notes between the heavy rolls of hair. The matron was forgiven the hair-pulling episode in consideration of the marvelous results.

Another old woman was being helped by a charitable organization, until one day a common red flower pot, which stood in her window sill, was knocked into the street by a stray cat. When it broke on the pavement a stream of gold spread out on the pavement. The charitable organization, after that, selected somebody else to help along in life.

Hollow walking sticks have frequently been used by beggars as a safe deposit box. The police in Europe always investigate the staffs which continental beggars carry when they are arrested. In one case \$3,500 were found in the head of the staff of a beggar at Turin, Italy. In general, these misers choose hiding places in articles in constant use, and usually in plain sight of everybody. One reason for this is that this enables them to keep an eye on their concealed wealth practically all the time, and at the same time such things are the least likely to be suspected by the police. Copied.

Cheated Death.

Kidney trouble often ends fatally, but by choosing the right medicine, E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Iowa, cheated death. He says: "Two years ago I had kidney trouble, which caused me great pain, suffering and anxiety. But I took Electric Bitters, which effected a complete cure. I have also found them of great benefit in general debility and nerve trouble, and keep them constantly on hand, since, as I find they have no equal." All druggists, guarantee them at 50 cents.

Selfishness a Curse.

Selfishness is the curse of humanity. It is the prolific parent of more meanness, more downright, innate cussedness, than any other principle of humanity. Selfishness is idolatry. It is an idolatry of the most debasing and degrading character. Selfishness is self-love. The selfish-hearted individual worships himself instead of God. Self is the center and circumference of the selfish mind. All his hopes, aims and ambition originate from selfish impulses and ideas. The narrow, contracted limitations of a selfish mind forbids and prevents those noble and generous emotions productive of human joy and happiness; consequently, the selfish individual is a stranger to the pleasure and happiness of a generous deed. Yet the selfish person often imitates a generous deed. But he does it for a selfish purpose, does it, perhaps, to win the good opinion of others for selfish purposes; consequently, he cannot enjoy his own generosity, for it sprang from an unworthy motive, and his selfish heart begrudges his own generosity. Thus, instead of kind and generous feelings animating his heart, the selfish individual is envious, hard-hearted and covetous, ever seeking the advantage of his fellow-men, and desiring to obtain what his neighbor has without giving a just and adequate compensation.

The selfish person professes religion with a selfish motive. His ignorant and superstitious mind fears the devil instead of God. Therefore, he proposes to deceive God and cheat the devil by a profession of religion. He becomes a model church member, in time is made deacon, perhaps. And then how sanctimonious and self-righteous he becomes. On Sunday he puts on his fine suit and his fine religion and leads in prayer with oily unctuousness. On Monday he puts on his business suit and proceeds to cheat, deceive and make money. In time he grows rich, sleek and dignified, and "a prominent, leading citizen." At last he dies, full of years, of wealth, honor and fame. And—The Lord God liveth! Where art thou, oh man! How is thine heart? Is it Right with God and man?—Holmes County Advertiser.

Mr. Flagler's Work.

Perhaps the power of Henry M. Flagler to labor for the development of Florida and the good of her people largely passed away with the beginning of a war waged against himself and his business associates by a combination of forces drawing their strength alike from the nation, from the state and from popular opinion. Within the reasonable limits of his life it is, perhaps, too much to hope that such destructive agencies will lose their power in the rebound of a better understanding based on fuller knowledge so completely as to leave him free to complete the works so carefully and thoughtfully undertaken. But that rebound must come, and in the near future it will be seen that he saw our needs before the statesmen charged with the duty of providing for them, and that the work he has done is not only typical of the American of today, but largely prophetic for the America of tomorrow.

Struggling upward from the position of an average American boy, his business ability took possession of the weapons offered all his kind, and he handled them with consummate ability. Grasping these, he hewed a broader road than declared by all men to be the accepted highway and glorified as peculiarly American—the Standard Oil was one of many business enterprises of exactly the same character with many others that used the same means and measures—the summit being attained in a particular instance only because the same weapons were handled with greater skill and aimed with better effect.

But, having reached the pinnacle of business success, Mr. Flagler did not stop. The eye that saw the possibilities of the East Coast of Florida when it was yet a wilderness and provided the means by which that wilderness was to be peopled was the eye of a statesman, and not of a business man only; the selection of the men and the methods by which his dreams were to become realities, implied the powers that have made empires and subdued continents.

Today will pass away, and the work done by Mr. Flagler will stand as a monument to his greatness, but Florida will offer him a greater tribute in paying him the love and reverence never denied in the long run to all those who love their fellow-men and give labor and love to their betterment.—St. Augustine Record.

About Our Job Printing.

The following from James Montgomery & Son, Apalachicola, one of the largest mercantile firms in this section of Florida, explains itself:

Mr. John G. Collins, Tallahassee, Fla.: Dear Sir—Enclosed please find check for eighteen dollars in settlement of our account with you for 3,000 dodgers. We wish to thank you for your promptness in this case, and wish to say that we think the job one of the finest we ever saw. We are well pleased.

Very truly yours,
JAMES MONTGOMERY & SON.

Miss Etta Freeman, of Daytona, is a new addition to the student-roll of the College for Women.

IS INSULT TO ALL OFFICERS

To Say That Blind Tigers Can Flourish Anywhere.

Rev. W. J. Carpenter has been lending his valuable services in the prohibition campaign in Dade county, and the following is an extract from one of his timely and telling speeches:

He started out with the proposition that there are just three arguments used by the saloon men, namely: "Blind Tigers, business and prohibition won't prohibit."

He argued that blind tigers could easily be found and forced out of business, and quoted the recent laws making it well nigh impossible for one to exist where the sentiment is strong against it. The possession of a government license is prima facie evidence that the party holding the license is a liquor dealer. A list of every man holding a government license can be obtained from the Internal Revenue Collector by the county prosecuting attorney.

He stated that it was an insult to every sheriff, deputy marshal and policeman for the newspapers or the people to say that "blind tigers" would flourish if the county should go dry, and that they ought to resent such insinuations. He paid Circuit Court Judge Jones a high compliment on the way he had treated blind tiger men in various counties and argued truthfully that with the right kind of officials and the present laws blind tigers would be very scarce. Coming down to the "business proposition," he cited many instances where it had been proven conclusively that the banishment of saloons had worked wonders for the financial prosperity of the places.

He spoke particularly of Gainesville, where he lived a long time, and of the wonderful good which came to the city and county financially. In two years the county taxes were reduced to such an extent that there was no levy at all made for the general fund. He cited particular instances of great increase in real estate values. One business block which went from \$12,000 to \$18,000 and then to \$25,000 in one, two and three years after the saloons were voted out. In Starke he quoted Judge Wills as authority for the statement as to the great reduction of taxes, the great increase in public improvements and the big growth of bank deposits.

He cited one instance in Miami of a young man who said he had not saved a dollar out of his wages in a long time until since the saloons closed on the first of this month, and since he had deposited, already, \$20 in the bank.

Mr. Carpenter had figured that the sixteen saloons in Miami would pay the State \$2,000 in license—this would go to Tallahassee and do Miami no good—then they would pay \$8,000 to the county and that would be lost to Miami, this then would leave only \$8,000 as revenue to Miami. Put against this \$4,250 a year to pay rents, clerk hire, water bill, lights, license, taxes, etc., for each saloon, and this would mean \$63,000 in cash, which must be taken in over the bar counters before there was any profit to the saloon keeper. A loss of \$60,000! He figured that each saloon in the county would have to sell about \$12,000 worth a year or \$252,000 which would be expended for drinks by our people. Of this there would be one-half or \$126,000 go to the wholesale dealers and brewers and thus be a dead loss to the county. This then is the way the business proposition stands. We are to give away \$126,000 in order to get back \$10,500 in revenue to the county!

The speaker said that prohibition would cause Miami to lose some of her people. He said nearly all the demimonde would go. They only live where whiskey is sold. He read the original letter from Nan Meyers, of Columbus, Ga., to a real estate dealer in Tampa, asking to lease a place in which she could open a sporting place, since Georgia had gone dry and she would not live in a dry place.

The gamblers would leave and also would the hoboes. The barroom bums would leave or go to work. None of the better people would leave, but more of them would come. People would come to Dade county for the climate and the natural attractions and not for booze. He spoke of the fact that tourists go to other places where saloons do not exist and called attention to the fact that Asheville, N. C., one of the greatest tourist resorts in the South had just voted dry last Tuesday. The saloons are the town killers and not the absence of them.

During the address the speaker told many good stories and kept his hearers deeply interested and well entertained from start to finish, and all pronounced his effort as a great one from every point of view.

There were more students to enter Stetson University at the beginning of the present term than at any previous term. We rejoice that this noble institution of learning is flourishing, and we hope it will continue to do so as long as time lasts. It is doing a great work in the education of the boys and girls of the State.—Tallahassee Herald.

Unreasonable Men on Juries.

Talk about stubborn juries, it does seem that some of the most unreasonable men in the world are called to hear cases in the courts. If you have the least doubt of this just get yourself drawn on the jury, and then notice how absurdly the other fellows on the jury will disagree with you, and insist on returning an altogether wrong verdict. We have heard more than one man complain that the other eleven were all dunderheads, and there was no reason nor sense in them, and in fact we have been there ourselves. Noting the trouble twelve men have, all good and true as jurymen should be, we sometimes are tempted to believe that the famous jury that decided the fate of a man on trial for his life by a game of seven-up were not so far wrong after all. Then there is that other story about tossing a coin, and that other one about drawing straws, and in fact there are a lot of them. One case we recall was decided by a bout with boxing gloves. It was out in Lincoln, Nebraska, the home of Bryan, that this particular man was called to serve on a jury. He was a very small man as to body, but he was big in capacity for deciding that special case. There was another little fellow on the jury, and the two little ones wanted the accused acquitted, while the other ten thought he was guilty. The foreman was a great big, double-fisted fellow, of the prize ring cast of countenance, and he carried things pretty much as he wished with the ten. He made up his mind that the man on trial should be punished, and that settled it, except for the two little fellows. For several hours the jury remained locked up with locked horns. It was nearly midnight when the foreman thumped the table with his big fist, and then leaning across it so as to bring his ugly mug close up to the little leader of the minority two, he demanded: "Are you fellows going to give in to reason, and vote with us for conviction? It looked like he was ready to swallow the recalcitrants without salt, but the little leader piped up as best he could: "No, we will not give in." "Then we ten will. We've got more sense than you two."—Woman's National Daily.

Tallahassee's Woman's Club.

The Woman's Club of Tallahassee convened in monthly session October 10, in Leon Hotel, with a good attendance. With the lovely fall weather and the return of some of the absentees, the members have taken up the work with fresh zeal. We were sorry to note some absent who were usually among the ready and willing workers for the betterment of our capital city.

There was much interest manifested in reports from the various committees and the work for the current year.

The report from the High School represented its condition as being favorable, with the exception of the want of that much needed building.

There is now an enrollment of 350, and pupils still coming in. The order observed by the pupils was reported to be very good.

The Kindergarten department, in charge of Miss McConnell, has added several pupils in the past few days. It will be continued in the Room at the Leon Hotel until that department, with the first four grades, will be moved into the old Seminary building.

Miss Marie McConnell, of Kentucky, who came to us well recommended, is ably assisted by Miss Lizzie Tatum, Miss Susie Vanbrunt having filled the place of the latter during a short absence from the city.

The club decided to give the public the benefit of an Art Exhibit. It is expected to be here the latter part of the month of January, 1908. This feature is much appreciated by those fond of art, and we should do all in our power to cultivate this love in our young people. One interesting fact noted is a hope expressed by the members to build in time a club house or rooms. There is now in the bank a "nest egg" for this purpose, amounting to \$60. The two squares in charge of the club were reported to be in good condition. The members of Wayne Square Committee are looking to put out more trees.

We are so glad to see the pavements extending by degrees. Good sidewalks has been one of the cherished hopes of the Woman's Club since its organization.

The "City Beautiful" Committee, under the management of Mrs. Stuart Lewis, one of our most enthusiastic and capable workers, will no doubt inspire many to cultivate and beautify, in every way possible, their sidewalks and yards.

A MEMBER.

Hoped to Decrease Burdens.

The Volusia County Record says: The people are kicking throughout the State over high taxation. They must remember that this great increase in State taxes all came about during the Jennings and Broward administrations. In his campaign Broward said he hoped to reduce the tax burden upon the people should he be elected. He was elected, and see how our taxes have gone skyward.—Tallahassee Herald.

And he is about to put on foot a new scheme in the way of extra legislation to greatly increase the already burdensome taxes.

FLORIDA PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW

Is Now in Full Force and Operation. (Approved June 3d, 1907, became operative September 1st, 1907.)

The Florida Pure Food and Drug Law is now in force, as provided by the law. All dealers in "Feeds and Drugs," including liquors, spirituous and malt liquors, are interested in this law, and should inform themselves as to its requirements. The law is made to conform as closely as practical to the United States "Pure Food and Drug Act," and is very similar to those of many of the States that have recently adopted pure food laws, most of which are patterned after the United States law.

The regulations and standards adopted are practically the same as the United States regulations and standards, with changes made only where necessary to adopt them to local conditions. These regulations and standards are now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be ready for distribution to all applicants, together with a copy of the Pure Food and Drug Law.

The Florida law differs from the United States law, and that of most States, in requiring the statement of the percentage of alcohol on all packages of foods, as well as drugs.

Foods, as defined in the law, section 3, includes all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, by man or other animal, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Section five declares packages are "misbranded," in case of foods and drugs, if they fail to bear a statement in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion (percentage) of any alcohol, etc., contained therein.

As there are many liquors, spirituous, malt and vinous, also ciders and divers so-called non-alcoholic drinks, "Hops," "Hop-olines," "Malt," "Malt brews," "Une" and many other ordinary beers, with from two to six per cent. or more alcohol therein, it will be necessary for all dealers to have the same properly labeled at once, or be made liable under section 1 of the law for misbranding.

This law was approved June 3d, 1907. It has been published in full by a number of the State papers; has also been published in a number of county papers, together with the other laws of 1907. A large issue of the law in pamphlet form has been made, and copies mailed to all applicants.

The law has been in force since September 1st, 1907, allowing all parties interested ample time to inform themselves as to its requirements. The object of the law is to prevent the sale of impure, adulterated, misbranded or spurious goods, to protect the honest manufacturer, or dealer, from the unfair competition of the makers of impure, or adulterated goods, and to protect the consumer from adulterated, spurious and often dangerous drugs, drinks and foods.

The execution of the law is entrusted to the Department of Agriculture in general, under direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The direct supervision and execution of the law is placed in the hands of the State Chemist and his assistants. All correspondence should be with the Department of Agriculture. All blanks, pamphlets, rules, regulations, standards, decisions, etc., can be obtained by writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the same.

While it is not the intention of the department to harshly interpret, nor to enforce with undue rigor the law, rules and regulations, it will require all manufacturers and dealers to comply with the same, and when it is found that the law is being evaded, or ignored, prompt action will be taken.

It is to be hoped that the "Pure Food and Drug Law," like the "Commercial Fertilizer Law," and the "Commercial Feed Stuff Law," will soon be understood by manufacturers, dealers and consumers, thus protecting alike the honest manufacturer, dealer and consumer from the fraudulent and unfair competition of the makers of "cheap" or adulterated, spurious, unwholesome or dangerous foods and drugs.

Believing the department will have the assistance and moral support of all good citizens of the State, whose desire to obtain only pure food and drugs for their families, their wives and children, as well as for their cattle and crops, that the people do not desire to pay first-class prices for inferior materials, we shall ask the hearty co-operation of all persons, the manufacturer, the dealer, and the consumer, in the enforcement of the law.

Copies of the law, rules and regulations, standards, etc., will be sent to all applicants. Dealers in and manufacturers of foods, drinks and drugs should inform themselves of the requirements of the law and regulations, and comply with the same at once, thus avoiding unnecessary complications, costs and annoyance to themselves and the department.

R. E. Ross, State Chemist.

Hon. H. C. Crawford spent the week in Bainbridge, Ga.